

# M-estimation

o  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid  $P_\mu = f(x-\mu)$   
↳ pdf "centered" at 0

o Choose a fcn  $\rho$   
e.g.  $\rho(x) = |x|$   
 $\rho(x) = x^2$

$$\hat{\mu} = \operatorname{argmin}_{b \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(X_i - b)$$

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1) Calculate asymp var (avar)  
of sample med.

2) Compare avar for  
o Mean & med under Laplace( $\mu$ )  
o Mean, med, Huber est: under  
Cauchy( $\mu$ )

1) Assume  $f$  cts,  $n$  is odd,  $F(\mu) = \frac{1}{2}$

• Sample med  $m_n$

$$\bullet \sqrt{n}(m_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{(d)} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

→ cdf:

$$P(\sqrt{n}(m_n - \mu) \leq a) = P(m_n \leq \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu)$$

$$= P(\#(X_i \geq \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu) \geq \frac{n+1}{2})$$

$$= P(\bar{Y}_n \geq \frac{n+1}{2}), \quad (Y_i = \mathbb{1}(X_i \geq \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu))$$

$\hookrightarrow \sim \text{Bern}(p_n)$

$$= P\left(\frac{\bar{Y}_n - p_n \cdot n}{\sqrt{n(1-p_n)p_n}} \geq \frac{\frac{n+1}{2} - p_n n}{\sqrt{n(1-p_n)p_n}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z \geq \frac{\frac{n+1}{2} - p_n n}{\sqrt{n(1-p_n)p_n}}\right)$$

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$



1) Assume  $f$  cts,  $n$  is odd,  $F(\mu) = \frac{1}{2}$

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$$\circ P(\sqrt{n}(m_n - \mu) \leq a) \rightarrow P(Z \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{2} - P_n n}{\sqrt{n(1-P_n)P_n}})$$

(i)

$$(Z \sim N(0,1))$$

$$\circ \frac{\frac{n+1}{2} - P_n n}{\sqrt{n(1-P_n)P_n}} =$$

$$P_n = P(Y_i = 1) \\ = P(X_i \leq \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu) \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n}{2} - P_n n}{\sqrt{n(1-P_n)P_n}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{n(1-P_n)P_n}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} - P_n}{\frac{\sqrt{(1-P_n)P_n}}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{F(\mu) - F(\frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu)}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{n}}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{(1-P_n)P_n}}$$

$$= -F'(\mu) \cdot 2a = -2af(\mu)$$

$$\circ (i) \rightarrow P(Z \geq -2af(\mu)) = P(Z \leq 2af(\mu)) \\ = P\left(\frac{Z}{2af(\mu)} \leq a\right) \rightarrow \sim N(0, \frac{1}{4f(\mu)^2})$$

## M-estimation

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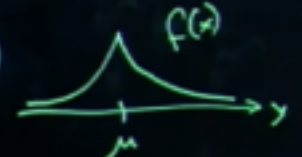
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2)  $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Laplace}(\mu)$

↳  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|x-\mu|)$  

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \xrightarrow{(d)} N(0, \text{Var}(X_1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{avar}(\bar{X}) &= \text{var}(X_1) = \text{var}(X'_1), \quad X'_1 \sim \text{Laplace}(0) \\ &= E(X'_1)^2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{n}(m_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{(d)} N\left(0, \frac{1}{4f(\mu)^2}\right)$$

$$\text{avar}(m_n) = \frac{1}{4f(\mu)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{2} \exp(-| \mu - \mu |)\right]^2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\bullet \text{avar}(m_n) < \text{avar}(\bar{X})$$

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2)  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Cauchy}(\mu)$  if

pdf:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+(x-\mu)^2)}$

cdf:  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\pi(1+(t-\mu)^2)} dt$   
 $= \frac{\arctan(t-\mu)}{\pi} \Big|_{-\infty}^x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\arctan(x-\mu)}{\pi}$

Note:  $F(\mu) = \frac{1}{2}$

o Let's use  $\bar{X}$  to estimate  $\mu$

$$E\bar{X} = EX_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \quad \text{diverges}$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(X_1) = \text{diverges}$$

$$\text{avar}(\bar{X}) = \infty$$

$$\text{o } \text{avar}(m_n) = \frac{1}{4f(\mu)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1}{\pi}\right]^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

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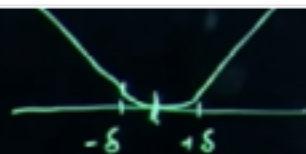
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$$2) \rho(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} & |x| < \delta \\ \delta|x| - \frac{\delta^2}{2} & |x| \geq \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\rho'(x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < \delta \\ \delta \operatorname{sign}(x) & |x| \geq \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\rho''(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < \delta \\ 0 & |x| \geq \delta \end{cases}$$



• Huber est:  $\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}} = \underset{b \in \mathbb{R}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(X_i - b)$

$$\bullet \sqrt{n}(\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}} - \mu) \xrightarrow{(d)} N(0, \frac{\operatorname{Var}(\rho'(x))}{[\mathbb{E} \rho''(x)]^2})$$

$$x \sim f(x), \quad X_i \sim f(x-\mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \mathbb{E} \rho''(X) &= \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} 1 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\arctan \delta - \arctan(-\delta)) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \operatorname{Var}(\rho'(x)) &= \mathbb{E}(\rho'(x))^2 = \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} \delta^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \delta^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \end{aligned}$$



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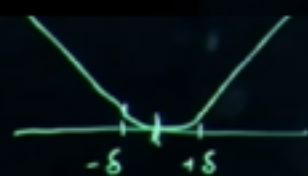
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$$2) \rho(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} & |x| \leq \delta \\ \delta|x| - \frac{\delta^2}{2} & |x| > \delta \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \rho''(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(\delta), \quad x \sim f(x) \\ \mathbb{E} (\rho'(x))^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} \delta^2 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{\delta^2}{\pi} (\arctan(-\delta) - (-\frac{\pi}{2})) + \frac{\delta^2}{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\delta)) \\ &\quad + \frac{2\delta}{\pi} - \frac{2\arctan \delta}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx & \quad \begin{aligned} 1 + \tan^2 x &= \sec^2 x \\ \tan u &= x \rightarrow \sec^2 u du = dx \end{aligned} \\ &= \int \frac{\tan^2 u \sec^2 u du}{\pi(\sec^2 u)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int (\sec^2 u - 1) du \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\tan u - u) \\ \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{x^2}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx &= \frac{1}{\pi} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_{-\delta}^{\delta} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\delta - \arctan \delta - (-\delta - \arctan(-\delta))) \\ &= \frac{2\delta}{\pi} - \frac{2\arctan \delta}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

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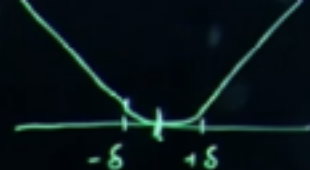
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$$\begin{aligned} E\rho''(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(\delta), \quad x \sim f(x) \\ E(\rho'(x))^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} \delta^2 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \delta^2 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} x^2 \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{\delta^2}{\pi} (\arctan(-\delta) - (-\frac{\pi}{2})) + \frac{\delta^2}{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\delta)) \\ &\quad + \frac{2\delta}{\pi} - \frac{2\arctan \delta}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{avar}(\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}}) = \frac{E(\rho'(x))^2}{[E\rho''(x)]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2\delta}{\pi} - \frac{2\arctan \delta}{\pi} + \delta^2 - 2\frac{\delta^2}{\pi} \arctan(\delta)}{\left[\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(\delta)\right]^2}$$

- $\operatorname{avar}(\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}}) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \operatorname{avar}(\text{mn})$
- $\delta \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\operatorname{avar}(\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}})$  diverges
- Find which  $\delta$  minimizes  $\operatorname{avar}(\hat{\mu}_{\text{Huber}})$